

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 19TH, 1895.

NUMBER 8

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa D. Mannel, No. 8, and Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 66, Rua Theophilo Ottoni, Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, CHARLES F. ANCELL, Acting Consul General.

### Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cold season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cattedo. English service at 11 a.m. Evening service in Portuguese at 8 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sundays, 7:30 p.m. Wednesday—E. E. JOHNER and JOSE DA COSTA VEIGA, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. at Fabrica Catolica, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev. João Tavares.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Ilha. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanga No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 35.  
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 129.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 1/2 afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

### Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon; Office 56, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 53. Botolph. Telephone 1550.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 50, from 2 to 4 p.m. Telephone 1016.

Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery, in the Faculty of Medicine; Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; Hours from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

### Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa da Moreira, Rua do Livramento, Saude.—Relief services: In English on Sundays at 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.; on Mondays at 7 p.m. Free and Easy Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p.m. Reading room open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 96 Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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Representatives of

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SITUATED ON THE PICTUREQUE

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The service and kitchen are of the best.

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Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
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(Established, 1831)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Coasting Steamers.

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Manufacturers of  
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under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDER, Ayrshire Scotland

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**EQUITABLE**  
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Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.  
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, }  
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, } Medical-Directors.  
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

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No. 135, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

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Accumulated Funds .. £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
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Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

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NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE  
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Established 1886

Capital .. .. £3,000,000  
Accumulated funds .. £4,037,000

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Wilson &amp; Co.

No. 21 Rua do Conselheiro Saraiva

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751  
Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Stanzwick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
INSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Smith &amp; Youle.

No. 38 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

## Banks.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE  
BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital .. .. £1,500,000  
Realized do .. .. 11 900,000  
Reserve fund .. .. 11 900,000

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LONDON AND BRAZILIAN  
BANK, LIMITED.

Capital .. .. £ 1,500,000  
Capital paid up .. .. 750,000  
Reserve fund .. .. 500,000

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Rio Grande do Sul, Pelotas,

Porto Alegre, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres

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HAMBURG,

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TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescent from fever and  
climatic diseases recommended by most of the medical  
authorities, especially for females and children.

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required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between  
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting phy-  
sician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure  
prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the  
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions  
as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever  
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and  
the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA, No. 75 Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morn-  
ing and 5 to 7 in the evening.

## ROUYER, GUILLET &amp; Co.,

Vineyard Proprietors

AND

## BRANDY SHIPPERS.

Yearly Average of shipments of Brandy from  
Charente and La Rochelle, calculated on the last  
10 years 1883/1892—from Official Documents.

J. Hennessy & Co.	573,349
Rouyer, Guillet & Co.	281,491
Bisquit, Dubouché & Co.	255,077
Martell & Co.	247,595
Jules Robin & Co.	185,388
Clard, Dupuy & Co.	171,356
J. Denis, Hy, Mounié & Co.	129,408
Finet, Castillon & Co.	109,334
Plantat & Co.	103,389
Kennal & Co.	98,731
Boutellon & Co.	94,473
Imbert & Co.	71,364
Th. Hine & Co.	69,838
Barnet & Elchagary.	66,465
G. Martineau.	57,340
F. Courvoisier & Courlier Frères.	57,159
Tricoche & Co.	56,579
Comandon & Co.	55,539
La Grande Marque.	49,127
J. Duret & Co.	39,943
Dubois Frères & Cagnon.	36,198
Société Centrale.	32,705
E. Remy, Martin & Co.	30,977
J. Rizat.	29,745
Augier Frères & Co.	28,231
Rivière Gardat & Co.	27,278
Other Shippers.	1,266,601
TOTAL	4,248,900

For sale by

ALVES NOGUEIRA &amp; Co.

(Victoria Store)

46, OUVIADOR.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The number of immigrants landed in Buenos  
Aires during the month of January was 4,461  
against 881 sailed, a balance in favor of Argentina  
of 3,580.

—The vital statistics of Buenos Aires for 1894  
show that the births numbered 25,905, and the  
deaths 13,807, giving a natural increase of 12,001  
to the population of the city.

—The Lamport & Holt company has established  
a direct line of steamers between Buenos Aires  
and Southampton. The first steamer to leave  
Buenos Aires will be the *Wordsworth*, advertised  
for February 26th.

—The passenger and immigrant arrivals at  
Buenos Aires in 1894 numbered 107,104, of which  
54,720 were classed as immigrants. The depart-  
ures in the same period were 56,904, of which  
20,586 were emigrants.

—The statistical office in Buenos Aires estimated  
the population of that city on December 31st last  
at 603,012, an increase of 22,641 during the year.  
The estimate, however, is based on untrustworthy  
data, the difference between the passenger and  
immigrant arrivals and departures being credited to  
the city. The movement of population between  
the city and country is not known, and nothing  
but a census can therefore give a correct idea of  
the population of the city.

—The Buenos Aires *Nacion* of January 28 con-  
tains an interview with Dr. Zorrilla, the new min-  
ister of interior. On the subject of quarantine, he  
advances the following sensible ideas, which we  
hope he may be able to carry into practice:—"In  
questions of diseases, epidemic or otherwise, I  
think we should follow the example of England,  
and place ourselves in a position to be able to  
cease to fear them. Good hygienic conditions are  
far more efficacious than quarantine and isolation.  
I am not saying anything new; it is a principle  
universally recognised to-day. In this connection  
I am opposed to all the unnecessary regulations  
which injure commerce and molest the public,  
and you may be very sure that I will do my best  
to abolish them."

—Immediately the news was published that the  
Misiones arbitration question was given in favor of  
Brazil and against Argentina by President Cleve-  
land, General Mitre was consulted on the matter.  
The general said: "Although the decision is not  
favorable to us, we must abide by it. The few  
leagues lost in Misiones make no difference to  
our importance as the first South American nation.  
On the contrary, the solution of that question is a  
guarantee of peace for many years to come, and  
will cause a commercial current to flow from  
Brazil into Argentina. Moreover, a neighboring  
power relied upon a favorable decision to Argen-  
tina and awaited that result in order to initiate a  
warfare of alliances. That power now knows that  
from to-day onwards, it has to settle matters with  
us direct and without alliance with other powers."  
The concluding remark of General Mitre throws  
an ominous intimation on the part of — shall we  
say Chile?—*Times*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 7.

—We are very glad to see that on the subject of  
quarantines Dr. Zorrilla holds a far more civilized  
opinion than the health boards and their sanitary  
satellites, but we are afraid that he will be able to  
do little against the vested interests of Rio, Mon-  
tevideo and Buenos Aires. Quarantine, as carried  
out in these countries, is nothing but a licensed  
spoliation of the traveller granted to certain  
favoured "purveyors" (procureurs) into whose  
insatiable clutches he is despoiled by force by the  
health authorities, and the horrors of Ilha Grande,  
Flumes Island, and Martin Garcia, are such as to  
cause rather than to prevent disease. If the gov-  
ernment which imposes quarantine were called  
upon to pay every expense connected with the  
protection which it claims that this system affords,  
if we are thoroughly convinced that the health  
boards would immediately discover excuses for  
abolishing at least three-fourths of it.—*Review*,  
Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.

—Yesterday's *Siglo* returns to the charge re-  
specting the threatened new issue of silver. It  
shows again that at the present rate of 27½d.  
per standard ounce, the quantity of silver bars  
necessary to coin a million dollars would be  
\$417,335 gold, and all costs and commissions, at  
10/6 would be \$417,733, making a total of \$459,-  
068. This should leave the state a profit of over  
\$540,000 instead of the \$350,000 named in the  
present contract. The *Siglo* very plainly asserts  
that the substantial difference of \$100,000 will be  
to the profit of the syndicate managing the transac-  
tion, in addition to the usual 3% commission on  
the negotiation. This is a very serious charge,  
which demands a reply. A correspondent of the  
*Siglo* tries to controvert its calculations, but as he  
calculates his costs and commissions not on the  
prime cost of the silver, or the gold basis of the  
transaction, but on the fictitious value given to the  
silver after coining, his arguments are plainly  
inadmissible. Although the official organs are  
still absolutely silent on the topic, no doubt in  
obedience to "superior instructions," it is now  
asserted that the contract for the new silver has  
gone so far that government has paid to the con-  
tractor Sr. Beisso the first instalment of gold, and  
the latter has telegraphed to Europe for the pur-  
chase of the necessary silver bars, to be sent out at  
once. The minting will be done at Buenos Aires  
and the new coins delivered to the government in  
March and April, and put in circulation at once.—  
*Montevideo Times*, February 3.

# THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freight and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—  
79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 350.

RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 19th, 1895.

THERE seems to be a well-founded belief current that the government is preparing for the issue of a large internal loan within a week or two. No official announcement has yet been made, but the recent stiffening in exchange and the customary *consta* in the *Jornal do Commercio* of this morning are strong confirmatory proofs that the rumor has a substantial foundation. It is said that the loan will be for one hundred thousand contos, one half of which will be devoted to the immediate redemption of outstanding currency. In our opinion, the minister would do the right thing in issuing such a loan, and for such a purpose. If the loan is a success, as it should be, it will go far to strengthen Brazilian credit abroad, and will do much to insure the success of the approaching foreign loan. And the redemption of so large a sum of currency as Rs. 50,000,000\$ will certainly cause a decided improvement in exchange. The minister is on the right road, and we wish him every success. If now the President will second his financial policy by stopping the war in Rio Grande, and thus stop the enormous military expenditure in that state, we may feel sure that the country will at once enter upon a new era of prosperity. The people want peace, security and an opportunity to develop their industries. They require lower taxes, and a better distributed system of taxation. All these can easily be secured by an act of justice toward the Rio Grande federalists, and by the final pacification of that state.

THE conflicts which are constantly occurring between the military and police forces throughout the whole country, can be averted in only one way — by the complete withdrawal of the military garrisons from the cities and their complete subjection to civil jurisdiction and process when outside military reservations. This implies the abolition of every privilege which now enables a military man to defy the civil authorities and to escape responsibility for infractions of the law. It also implies the abolition of the privileges now enjoyed by military officers of making arrests, interfering with the police in the performance of their duties, and of being answerable to the military authorities alone for breaches of law and order. It implies that in times of peace there shall be but one force for the maintenance of order—the police force; one law for the government of the country—the civil law; and one organized body for the administration of justice and the repression of crime—the civil courts of justice. It implies one common law for all, one source of justice, and one method of punishment. It implies that the soldier who stabs a man in the street will be tried and punished exactly as though he were a civilian. It implies that the civil forces of the nation shall be exalted and strengthened, and that the civil law shall be recognized as supreme at all times and under all circumstances except in times of war or insurrection. Under existing conditions there is no harmony between the two forces, and good order is simply impossible. The military element considers itself privileged, and, having little to do, amuses itself by creating disorder. The police force being handicapped by the special privileges conferred upon military men, and being discredited and hampered

in many other ways, is driven into a state of rivalry, and seeks satisfaction through petty retaliations. These conflicts between the two forces are not of yesterday's origin; they have existed ever since the two forces were placed in so anomalous a position. The remedy, in our opinion, is that of confining each force to its regular duties, and allowing no outside interference with its work. The maintenance of order in our streets is essentially a police duty, and the police should therefore be amply equipped for that service. If a soldier is drunk and disorderly in the street, he should be subject to arrest and punishment the same as a civilian. If the military authorities will not concede this much to the police authorities, then the soldiers should be kept out of the streets, or removed from the city. There can not be two standards of order—restriction for the civilian and licence for the soldier. There has been too much of the latter already, and it is time that a better and more reasonable system should be tried.

We should like to call the attention of the government to the necessity of an explicit declaration as to the period, conditions and objects of the quarantine enforced at Ilha Grande. We may have overlooked it, but we have no remembrance of any decree closing Brazilian ports against Argentine arrivals. Rigorous quarantine has been decreed, of course; but even here there seems to be no definite limit as to time and conditions. If the period is eight or ten days, then the quarantine officials do not observe the regulation, for they have kept steamers there much longer than that. Fifteen days had passed before the first case of illness appeared on the *Olympo*. The *Zwickenham* was kept in quarantine 37 days before permission was given for her departure. And the mail steamers from the south have been refused permission to enter this or any Brazilian port, even after completing the stipulated eight or ten days quarantine. This is not only grossly unjust, but it is unreasonable and illegal. If a steamer complies with the quarantine regulations, remaining at anchor and under sanitary inspection for the stipulated number of days, and no case of infectious disease appears during that period, she is legally entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded to other steamers under the laws of the country. If the health officer of the port is empowered to set aside these rights and privileges at pleasure, then we should like to know his authority for doing so. If he is acting legally, then there must be some law with respect to such cases, and this law should clearly define his powers and limitations. It could not have been intended, surely, that the health inspector is empowered to make his own laws and regulations, to enforce whatever degree and description of quarantine he may please, to close the port against certain steamers and hold it open for others, and to do just whatever he pleases with the property and lives of those who seek admission to this port. Such authority renders him a dictator, irresponsible for his trespasses upon the rights of others and for the consequences of his mistakes. It is inconceivable that any civilized people would delegate such powers to one individual, or even to a government. The essence of justice is its impartiality, and there can be no impartiality in the arbitrary will of one man. As the case now stands, there is nothing whatever in our quarantine requirements that can be termed reasonable and impartial. We are enforcing quarantine to prevent the admission of a disease which, according to the health authorities, already exists here. We have a quarantine station, but its use is restricted to the passengers of certain steamers. We have a large quarantine hospital, but admission to it is denied to those suspected of having an infectious disease. We have quarantine doctors, but they refuse to visit the sick, or to go on board vessels reporting suspicious cases. We buy a vessel to serve as a floating lazaretto at Ilha Grande and then neglect to send it down there. We encourage the importation of cattle from Argentina and then abandon them in quarantine, to die of hunger and thirst, and to poison the ship so that their unfortunate attendants fall ill and die. And we are doing all this with the vague idea that it is a justifiable means of protecting ourselves! The authorities do not seem

to see that their conduct is illogical, inhuman, unscientific, unjust and futile. The so-called cholera is already here, and no quarantine restriction will now serve to keep it out. It has been proved over and over again that quarantines will not insure us against the admission of an infectious disease. And it is now the opinion of the best scientific authorities that local sanitary measures and the isolation of patients are better than quarantine barriers to check the progress of an infectious disease. Our health authorities ignore all this, however, and continue the barbarous custom of treating the plague-stricken as criminals—denying them relief and shooting them if they seek to evade their inhuman restrictions. The measure of a country's civilization may be gauged, perhaps, by its quarantines, for in these are concentrated all the selfishness, cruelty and cowardice of which men are capable. And as long as the institution affords a feeling of security, no one will say a word against it!

It is difficult at this distance to determine how much of truth there is in the news from the south regarding the preparations for a war between Chili and Argentina. That a war is impending, no one will dispute; and that preparations for it are in progress on both sides is known to all. Chili recently ordered in Europe a new ironclad and a large addition to her armament; and then Argentina followed suit with an order for a hundred thousand Mausers, several batteries of Krupp guns and, more recently, another ironclad. Both countries are steadily increasing their armaments, and both are seriously embarrassed to cover the expense. Like some of their European contemporaries, they are ruining themselves in order to maintain a certain unnecessary military importance among nations. They are ambitious to own costly battle ships and to maintain large standing armies, two of the most costly luxuries in which a nation can indulge. When a country tries to create an effective navy, there is no end to the expense, for their maintenance is not only very expensive, but the passion for building new vessels is simply overmastering. An eloquent illustration of this is that of poor, overtaxed Italy—a country whose navy and army have brought it to the very verge of bankruptcy. Although we have no triple alliances here in South America, nor Eastern questions, nor partitions of a continent between marauding nations, nor routes to India, nor ancient hatreds and rivalries, some of our small powers think that they should imitate the countries which have. And so they are creating expensive military establishments, and are seeking opportunities to use them. For many years monarchical Brazil was the only one among these countries, leaving the Guyana colonies out of consideration, which enjoyed any degree of peace and order, but their wars were generally of a revolutionary character, and not for foreign conquest. The brilliant success of Chili in her war with Peru, however, seems to have aroused a new spirit in our midst. Since that event, Chili has steadily increased her military strength, and has allowed it to be understood that she means to try her hand on Argentina at no distant day. There has been periodical exchanges of compliments, of course, and we are occasionally treated to a display of fraternal admiration which confounds all our elaborate theories in regard to the impending struggle—but it is nothing but an admirable piece of acting. They never embrace without locating the fifth rib on the left side. And then when the demonstration is over, they both continue their preparations for war and their denunciations of each other's treachery and bad faith. Lately several trifling incidents connected with the boundary surveys have aroused much bad feeling and general alarm, and the readiness with which both speak of war over the most trivial differences shows how imminent the danger really is. Were the Chilians and Argentines of a calculating, phlegmatic race, like the Anglo-Saxons, they would find no excuse whatever for war in these boundary disputes, unless one of them had determined on the conquest of the other. But they are excitable, suspicious, jealous, and vindictive, and it may be that the most insignificant of causes will be the

one which will precipitate war between them. The recent reports of the detection of Chilian topographical engineers in the passes of the Andes, and even far within the limits of Argentina, is an indication of the state of feeling which now exists between the two countries. The report, also, that Chili had taken military possession of a piece of territory on the borders of Bolivia and Argentina, and which is claimed by the former, is another indication of the sensitiveness which prevails. It is improbable that this situation can be prolonged much further, for there must be either a cordial restoration of confidence between them, which is contrary to all reasonable expectation, or there must be an appeal to arms. And the indications are that the latter alternative is not far distant in the future.

In case of war between Argentina and Chili, what course will Brazil pursue. It will be a quarrel in which this country can have no special interest, consequently there will be no occasion for interference. The true policy for Brazil will be that of strict neutrality, notwithstanding the fact that Brazilian interests will be profoundly affected by the war, and that an attempt to blockade the Argentine coast will raise many delicate diplomatic questions between the belligerents and the neighboring states of Uruguay and Brazil. Such a war will deeply complicate the situation in Brazil, simply because we are becoming so dependent upon Argentina for flour, beef, maize and hay. A blockade of the Argentine coast would compel us to look elsewhere for foodstuffs, and would probably increase the costs of living very materially for us. Should the Rio Grande struggle be settled, that state would benefit greatly, as a blockade would drive much Argentine trade through Uruguay and Rio Grande. The true policy for this country to pursue, then, is to anticipate the struggle and to be prepared for it. This Rio Grande quarrel should be settled, and the *cuigres* should be recalled to their estancias and encouraged to develop stock-raising. The railway from Porto Alegre to Uruguayana should be hurried to completion, for it would then be needed. And the raising of cattle, alfalfa, maize and other products should be encouraged to the fullest extent in every district suitable for them. Coffee and sugar may be left to take care of themselves; what the country needs is something in the line of foodstuffs which will render it less dependent upon its trade with other countries.

## INHUMANITY IN BRAZIL.

S. S. *Olympo*, Buenos Aires,  
Outer Roads, 28th January.

To the Editor of the *Times of Argentina*.

Dear Sir—Kindly allow me a little space in your valuable paper to expose a piece of the grossest cruelty that was ever perpetrated either on man or beast, and which is now being done in the Brazil, namely, the placing in quarantine of large steamers having cattle on board in all holds and allowing them no connection with the shore whatever, even though cattle die for the want of water and hay.

Two steamers, more especially, signalled continually for food for the cattle but no notice was taken, nor were the ships allowed to leave the post (Ilha Grande).

For ourselves we asked to be allowed to proceed to Rio to fill our tanks with fresh water, when we were informed we must stay where we were. To add to this indignity, upon our requesting advice as to disposal of the cattle, which were dying hourly, we were told to put them in the furnaces and burn them, they being putrid.

Now, sir, what can be the idea of destroying property as these officials persist in doing? There is scarcely a steamer in the same district which has not lost 60 or 70 cattle owing to the heat, or from want of hay and water.

One might well imagine the governments of Brazil and Argentina were working off some petty spite in a cheap way to themselves, but in an expensive and cruel manner for others. When Brazil can boast of a healthy climate such as Argentina possesses, then will be the time for the former to preach and practice quarantine.

So much for the cattle—now for the sequel. The effect on the crews of this brutal treatment (called quarantine) was cholera. After lying 7 or 8 days under a tropical sun, with filth, stench, dead and dying cattle on board, the dreadful epidemic broke out. In less than four days seven men died and five more were taken ill on our ship. Although we lay at a quarantine station, we could get no help from the shore, the only doctor there refusing to come on board and remaining on a steam-launch at a safe distance for himself from our ship, from whence he made a pretence of prescribing for patients he could not see. It was only after six men had died and several more had been taken ill that he was prevailed upon to ask his precious life by coming on board. When politely asked to take the sick men on shore to the hospital he at once refused.

Now one would naturally suppose that after contracting the disease in their own port, these people would offer compensation by at least doing their best to cure the poor sufferers; but no! They obstinately stick to their belief that Buenos Aires alone is responsible for the epidemic.

I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, is it likely a ship could have cholera on board 15 days without revealing it? and as it was, every one on board was in perfect health during that time.

Again, not being able to obtain proper help for our sick men, we left the quarantine station and went to Rio de Janeiro to try to get the help of some European war-ships if any were in port.

After getting past the first two outer forts, a steam-launch came off and the officer on her told us that if we did not go back to Ilha Grande at once we should be fired upon and sunk. He, however, also promised us that the sick should be taken on shore to the hospital and that every assistance would be rendered us, also that the authorities would come on board to fumigate the ship.

We trusted to his word of honor (which he had pledged with us for the fulfilment of his promises), and remained off Ilha Grande for 12 days without any one coming nearer than halting distance.

The only object of our going to Rio was that the next day a Brazilian man-of-war came down to Ilha Grande, placed himself in position to rake us, trained his guns on us, and ordered us to go close to the other guard-ship at once, or, failing to comply with his order he would sink us. He also told us that if we attempted to move from our position again without orders we should be fired upon and sunk.

Now, sir, do you think there is any other civilized nation that would refuse to render help to sick people, or that would threaten to sink the ship conveying such because the healthy ones on board were trying to obtain help for their unfortunate comrades?

This letter cannot call back to life our lost shipmates, of whom one at least (our chief engineer), was both loved and respected by all who knew him. Still I write in the hope of its being of some service to others who may be placed in a similar position.

I remain, etc.,

J. S. LAMPLOUGH,  
Chief Officer.

#### THE SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th February, 1895.

To the Editor.

Dear Sir.—Your comment on the practical closing of the British Subscription Library is not sufficient. It is more than a "serious mistake"; it is an inexcusable imposition. It might even be termed something which I would not care to put in print.

The Library may not have been very liberally supported by our colony, but still it is appreciated by most of us, and serves a very useful purpose. It has, I believe, a good list of subscribers, and would probably secure more were the Committee a little more energetic and liberal.

The action of the Committee in storing the books because suitable rooms have not been discovered, is in my opinion an imposition on the subscribers. It is not enough to keep a reading-room open for periodicals; the subscribers are entitled to the use of the whole library. The new quarters secured for this reading-room are hardly what we have a right to expect, although I understand the Committee is paying more for them than for the rooms we are now vacating. I am sure that a better room could easily be found, and one that will correspond better with the character of the Library.

The decision of the Committee implies that they have been unable to find suitable quarters for the Library at a reasonable figure. In all probability they have thoroughly searched every street in the central district of the city. Still, I am of the opinion that suitable rooms can be found, and at a reasonable rental, compared with what they propose to pay for the reading-room. It would be better, I think, to go away from the centre than to close the Library altogether, and then, to accommodate many who can not go during the week, it should be open to subscribers on Sundays. The British Subscription Library has done much good in this time, and it is a pity to now have it "laid on the shelf." Is it not possible to induce the Committee to try again?

SUBSCRIBER.

#### THE SITUATION IN PERU.

Reuter's agent at Lima, writing under date of December 21, gives the following particulars regarding the situation in Peru:

It is impossible to furnish any definite news concerning the operations of the contending parties in the civil war, although the scene of action is now confined to within 20 miles to the north and the same distance to the south of Lima. No one is allowed to leave the city for the interior, and any passengers coming from the interior are immediately conducted to the prefecture, and cross-examined as to what they know regarding the Peruvianists, before being allowed to depart to their homes. The government has given strict orders to the press not to publish news contrary to its interests, and, consequently, news from what is actually taking place in the republic. The financial condition of the present executive is very unsatisfactory, and the means taken to replenish the

exchequer would in any other country be characterized in very severe terms. The late Congress declared the poll-tax abolished, but to-day the police are actively collecting (from foreigners) the principal contribution for the present half-year.

All the *patentes* (or business taxes) have been recovered for the first half of 1895, under the threat that if payment is refused guards will be placed at the doors. On the other side affairs are just as bad, where it is possible the rebels gather in all they can whilst in possession of a district, the result being that many persons have paid their taxes twice and thrice over. Lately the government has turned its attention to the civil party (who are not Peruvianists), and many have been arrested. Among these are two wealthy gentlemen who are not at all likely to be mixed up in the actual civil war, and it is stated that they refused to take over \$15,000 of new government bonds. In spite of the guarantees of the constitution, the lower class are being pressed into the army against their will, and many of the soldiers are barely over 14 years. Such practices give an idea of the state of the army to-day. Many of the Indians are under the idea that they have been called upon to fight the Ecuadorians. Lately the government has devised a new method of supplying the army with horses. During last week it has requisitioned all the horses from the breeders, many even giving whilst on their rounds, without even giving receipt. The horses were declared to be required for the good of the country. Strict watch is still kept over the cable service. Trade is completely dead. No trains are allowed to run into the interior, and everybody is waiting with impatience for the end of this disastrous state of affairs; but unless something extraordinary happens it is likely to last some time yet. Should the government troops advance, and the opposite party not consider themselves strong enough to show fight, they will retire to the mountains, and things will be no better than before. It is believed, however, that the Peruvianists must do something soon, because the rains begin shortly in the interior, and the rivers in a few months will be impassable, while the mountain roads during that time of year are very bad and dangerous.

From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Dec. 29.

#### PROTEST AGAINST COLORED COFFEES.

Coffee merchants in this market are preparing a protest to the board of managers of the Coffee Exchange against the delivery of artificially colored coffees on Exchange contracts.

This is not a new matter, it having been taken up some time ago by Baltimore merchants who successfully combated the importers to deliver under Exchange rules such coffees. While it is admitted that coffees are artificially colored in our domestic market, the merchants say they can ascertain why and how coffees were colored at home, but nobody has any knowledge of the coloring matter used at Rio or other export markets.

Mr. Frederick T. Sherman, who is agitating the subject in this market, said yesterday: "Parties in New York who trade in options on the Exchange have suffered through the misrepresentation of certain coffees, and have decided to enter a protest against their delivery on Exchange contracts. Some merchants have sold coffees to arrive, but when the coffees were delivered many of them were apparently artificially colored. The recurrent declined to accept the invoices on the ground that they were not deliverable as the Coffee Exchange standards are not colored. The parties who tendered the coffees insisted upon their right to deliver, as such coffees were delivered before."

"Some of the parties to whom the goods were tendered, after much hesitation, did accept them, but others absolutely refused any part of the invoices, and the goods were sold for the account of the purchaser and the matter is now a proper one for judicial action."

"To guard against any such trouble in the future a number of the trade have signed a petition urging the board of managers of the Exchange to heretofore prohibit the delivery of all artificially colored coffees on Exchange contracts."

"It cannot be denied that coffees are colored in this market. The objection made by receivers is that the trade cannot tell what is used as coloring matter in Rio; neither are they willing to receive such colored goods on contracts calling for presumably natural coffees."

"It also is contended by the objectors to this practice that the addition of coloring matter is often used for the purpose of hiding defects, and frequently tends to make coffees appear better than they really are."

There is an opinion in coffee circles that the matter has gone beyond the jurisdiction of the board of managers of the Exchange and may possibly be brought into the courts, but merchants hope to avoid the publicity of the latter course.

#### RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of yesterday's date says that, contrary to the previous announcement, the government had authorized the carnival balls this year.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that negotiations are on foot for a 7,000 tons ironclad and a large quantity of war material. Chili and Argentina are preparing for "disarmament" with a vengeance.

—The Argentine journals are urging the government to purchase new war material, to carry out necessary military reforms and to increase the effective strength of the army.

—The *Diario*, of Buenos Aires, is advocating a modification in the character of the police force of that capital, making it a civilian instead of a military organization. This is a very necessary reform and should be urged upon all South American governments. We are too much under the control of brigadiers and colonels.

—The January receipts of the Montevideo custom-house were \$517,103.96—a considerable increase on the receipts for December.

—Government has ordered the payment of \$19,000 to the South of Santa Fé and Cordoba railway as indemnity for the suspension of traffic from Sept. 22 to Oct. 2, 1893, during the revolution, but no recompense is to be given for the damage done to the line by the revolutionists. If this had occurred in any other country in South America, the British minister would have taken up the case with the government, and no doubt would have obtained satisfaction, but in Argentina the British minister never moves in these cases.

—*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—Dear! Dear! This will never do. The Italian prime minister has actually just made a declaration that "falsehood is no longer admissible as a resource in politics." What a retrograde ignoramus he must be, to be sure! He should come to South America and consult those great and good men, the ex-presidents Celman, Herrera and Peixoto, and he will find that falsehood ranks as one of the "grand talents" and that an unlimited use of it is the best title to the confidence and respect of the citizens, and may eventually elevate a politician to the highest position in the state (we do not mean the gallows.) How backward they are getting in Europe, with their stupid, old-fashioned notions about truth, honour, honesty and so forth. Let them come out here and learn how admirably a state can be governed, and what adorable, exemplary rulers we have, without recourse to any such exploded notions. —*Montevideo Times*.

—As might have been expected, there has been a great deal of hard swearing on both sides, regarding to the purchase and sale of the Chilean cruiser *Esmeralda* without the sanction or even the knowledge of the Ecuador chambers. The most interesting question for all parties, if we leave out of account the bantam struttings of the Ecuadorians over the disgrace of the national flag, is, who has pocketed the £80,000 reported to have been made by the transaction? Closely connected with the same transaction is the order by the Chilean government of a new *Esmeralda*, to cost £400,000. This is to be pushed on, so that it may be in hand by the time the disarmament proposals are submitted, another proof of the sincerely pacific intentions of our neighbors. We are given to understand that the German drill instructors, of whose selection so much has been heard, are being specially engaged to instruct the Chilean soldiery in the almost forgotten art of beating their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires.

—The case of the British steamer *Olympo* affords a melancholy example of the selfishness which is practised by some so-called civilised nations when there is any dread of epidemic. We have referred over and over again to the atrocious barbarities perpetrated on Flores island in the name of hygiene, to the fact that the steps taken there to avert a plague are amply sufficient in themselves to produce it. But the case of the *Olympo* is even worse. The *Olympo* did not take the cholera with her from this port, but contracted it while in quarantine in Rio, where the authorities declined to supply food to the animals that were dying of starvation on board, or medicine and provisions to the men who afterwards fell ill. No assistance was given her, and the cholera was simply left to burn itself out. A desperate attempt to force an entrance into the harbour and solicit help from some foreign gunboat failed, but even after its failure, no help was given. The whole case is one of the most sickening and shameless barbarity, and we do not suppose there is the slightest chance of redress for any of the sufferers. It will, however, be a warning to all steamers to avoid Rio when possible. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.

—If the treatment of foreigners by the Brazilian government is a reliable indication of that government's treatment of its own subjects, we can scarcely wonder that revolution is rampant. For us, however, a more important question, and a question that is coming to be asked every day with more urgency, is whether or not British subjects abroad are entitled to look for any assistance and protection from the representatives of the crown. It seems almost incredible, were an English ship should have been allowed to remain in such a plight as that of the *Olympo*, and to be treated with the hideous cruelty displayed by the Brazilian authorities, without evoking the warmest protest from the British representative in Rio. That a British gunboat should have been allowed to lie idly in Rio harbour, while an English captain and his crew were decimated, seems to show that our gunboats might be better employed in other hands. The talk of England's supremacy on the sea becomes a farce if an English steamer cannot be rescued from the direct peril while within easy reach of the *Quinta*. In refusing to allow help to be sent to the burning *Terranova*, for it was a shame to our common humanity. But the air of Rio appears to exercise a contaminating effect upon English pluck as well, and the shame we feel is in this case deeper and more personal. —*Revista*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 2.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were 34,091 immigrant arrivals at the city of São Paulo during the past year.

—Advices from Cambuquira state that the ex-dictator, Floriano Peixoto, was much worse on the 10th, but was reported better on the 13th.

—A severe rain-storm visited Petropolis on Friday and Saturday, the rain falling in torrents Friday night and almost causing another disastrous inundation. Much injury is reported.

—The Centro Litterario, of Ceará, wants to have the name of the capital of that state changed from Fortaleza to Itacema. It will be difficult to locate anything if these changes continue much longer.

—An expedition has been dispatched into the unsettled district of Canha, S. Paulo, in the direction of the falls of the Parahybuna, for the purpose of discovering gold mines said to exist there.

—In São Paulo the chief of police is displaying great activity in the apprehension of vagabonds and thieves. He has ordered that places frequented by them shall be visited at night, and that all suspected persons be placed under arrest.

—There were 29,541 immigrant arrivals at Santos during the second half of 1894, of which 17,306 were males and 12,235 females. Of these 9,213 were imported by the national government, 17,792 by the government of S. Paulo, and 2,553 came spontaneously.

—We are in receipt of an anonymous communication from São Paulo denying in vague terms the charges made against the doctor in charge of the infectious hospital of that city. It is probably an oversight, but, all the same, we like to know the names of those who write to us.

—From January, 1882, to December 1894, there were 399,439 immigrants landed at Santos for the state of São Paulo. Of these 290,340 were Italians, 42,316 Portuguese, 37,727 Spaniards, 3,348 Russians, 6,553 Germans, 6,819 Austrians, 2,001 French, 1,056 Danish, 791 English, 201 Irish, and the balance of diverse nationalities.

—During the year 1894 there were 47,429 passenger and immigrant arrivals at Santos and 23,706 departures. Of these the subventioned immigrant arrivals numbered 27,008, while the 3rd-class departures were 18,192. The 1st and 2nd-class departures were 5,514. Of these departures, 17,591 were for Europe, 3,250 for the River Plate and 1,755 for southern ports, the balance going to various localities.

—A serious conflict occurred in Niteroi on the night of the 10th inst. between the police and soldiers of the 38th infantry quartered in that city. Frequent quarrels had occurred between the two forces at a circus, and complaints had been made to that effect, but without avail. On the 10th, another disturbance occurred, and larger bodies of men on both sides were under arms. Fortunately a general fight was avoided. The government should at once withdraw the 38th and thus avert further trouble.

—Some turbulent police soldiers invaded a bakery in Victoria on the night of the 15th and attacked the proprietors and employes. A fight ensued which resulted in various wounds among the bakery people, who were finally compelled to abandon the establishment. The commandant of the police corps and a force of men soon appeared, and the rioters were brought to terms. In a short time more, had the commandant not arrived, the *fruits* would have had a case of "pillage" to record.

—Our Santos exchanges advise the wreck of the British bark *Kestrel* on the 10th inst., at the "barra." The bark had cleared in ballast for Europe, and was at anchor off the "barra" waiting for a wind. When the wind came, it found the captain and all his crew ashore, except the cook, steward and one sailor, and it blew with such violence that the anchor chain parted and the vessel went ashore at the Boqueirão. The captain will probably have an uncomfortable quarter of an hour with his owners when he returns home.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 16th says that Jaca Tigre had defeated the Castilista chief Lagrancha in the Sepultura mountains, Rio Grande, that the federalist Col. Collares had captured Cangussu, defended by Leão Torres, and that the federalist Col. Baptista, with 200 men, had captured the village of Santo Antonio after a sharp contest of three hours. The Castilistas were commanded by Col. Jacob Adams, who barricaded himself with 32 survivors in a house, where they continued to fight. The federalists then set fire to the house and eventually killed the whole party.

—A local paper relates that the police force at Pitanguêvas, a small backwoods town of São Paulo, revolted against the police *subdelegado* a short time ago, and made things lively for the population for a few hours. They were all drunk, and when they started out after the *subdelegado* they were not in the footcave which that official promptly initiated. They then went about the town firing their guns and alarming all the women and children, not to mention their husbands. Being thirsty, they then returned to the quartel and took something more to drive dull care away. In good time they were blind drunk, and then the citizens came in and imprisoned them.

—The famous Dr. Berata Ribeiro published a seven-column manifesto to the country in the São Paulo *Diário Popular* on the 14th inst.

—We are requested to insert the following notice:—The Protestant minister at Taubaté, São Paulo, is urged to erect a church for his denomination in that most Catholic city. Whichever denomination the Protestants elsewhere may desire to make for that purpose will be gratefully received, the same to be remitted to Rev. Manoel de Camargo, Teubaté, São Paulo.

—The telegrams published here Sunday morning reported several victories for the Rio Grande revolutionists. On the 2nd inst. Guerreiro captured Camaguan. He then fought Col. Christovão near that place and defeated him, the latter losing over 100 men. Christovão arrived at Pedras Brancas, near Porto Alegre, on the 4th, with the remnant of his force. Guerreiro received 400 reinforcements at Camaguan up to the 8th, and then left for S. Lourenço. On the 10th a federal detachment under Amaral captured the station of Piratininga, near Pelotas, capturing arms and munitions. They liberated their prisoners. It was reported that Passo Fundo, garrisoned by Col. Santos Filho, had been captured, but this has not been confirmed and Castilhos denies it, although silent about the other fights. Telegrams of yesterday's date confirm the capture of S. Lourenço by Guerreiro, and state that the federalists had been defeated at Rosário.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—A São Paulo telegram of the 15th says that the S. Paulo railway traffic for the second half of 1894 shows a surplus of 6,449,869\$070.

—A São Paulo telegram of yesterday's date says that the Paulista company has decided to use "tubular waggon" for the transportation of merchandise.

—There were several landslips on the Minas section of the Central railway on the 15th, owing to heavy rains. The chief of traffic announced the temporary suspension of the traffic.

—Orders have been issued to pay the Mogiana company 125,000\$, the 6% interest guarantee due that company for the first semester of 1893 on the construction of its extension from Jaguara to Catalão.

—An unfortunate girl was caught under a derailed electric tram in the Rua Dos de Dezembro one day last week and it was necessary to amputate one of her legs before she could be extricated. On Sunday another derailment on the Praia do Russel resulted in the death of a man standing beside the track. The Jardim Botânico company is making a terrible record.

—A telegram from the engineer in charge of the Central extensions in Minas, informs the minister of industry that he has all the data required to enable the government to call for tenders for an extension from Ouro Preto to Mariana, and that the work on that extension can be initiated in three months. Mariana is the selected terminus in Minas of the projected line to Victoria, Espírito Santo.

—To explain an unusually serious interruption to traffic on the Central on the 13th inst, the *Paiz* of the following day gave us a story about a file having been found in the cylinder of one of the Brooks locomotives, placed there, of course, by some enemy of Floriano and Vespasiano. The *Paiz* has evidently rated the intelligence of its readers at a very low figure. Such a charge is too absurd even for denial.

—A passenger who was detained over an hour and a half on a suburban train on the morning of the 13th, tells us that these accidents and delays are now of almost daily occurrence. On this particular morning, one of the heavy Brooks locomotives was off the track because of broken rails, and not because of an old file in its cylinder as stated by the *Paiz*. He says that the drivers are having much trouble with the machines, judging from the innumerable delays which occur. As they are wiser than the Baldwins, other delays occur because on the suburban section the space between tracks will not permit them to pass each other, except at certain points. This seriously complicates the running of suburban trains and is a new cause of delay.

## LOCAL NOTES

—A decree was signed on the 15th creating a battalion of marine infantry, numbering 400 men.

—Heavy rains and remarkably cool weather were the principal meteorological phenomena of the past week.

—The chief of police has issued the customary instructions to his delegates about the maintenance of order during carnival.

—It is said that Deputy José Mariano is proposing to establish a daily paper in this capital devoted to the interests of the states.

—Why do English writers persist in the use of the term "the Brazils"? Is there anything plural about the country? or is it pure conservatism?

—The *Journal's* correspondent in Montevideo telegraphed on the 14th that the secretary of legation has announced that the Brazilian government declines to accept Minister Victorino Monteiro's resignation.

—We see that the *Doris* which came up from Ilha Grande on Saturday to discharge cattle outside the bar, has been sent away. Is the port inspector seeking to duplicate the experiences of the *Olympo* and *Twickenham*?

—There were 33,733 immigrant arrivals at this port during the past year.

—One of the dodges of the thieves is to obtain work in a house and then admit comrades and rob it when everything is ready. Household owners should have a care with servants.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 12th says that the press of that city exhibited great satisfaction when it was known that Minister Monteiro had tendered his resignation.

—It is announced that the coasting steamer *Desterro* is bringing up nine officers and 51 sailors from Montevideo, who are coming to take advantage of the amnesty decree.

—The health authorities in Buenos Aires have had the carnival balls prohibited, because of the cholera. It would not be much of a mistake to initiate that example here in Rio.

—The *Journal do Brasil* says that there are 1,900 more ensigns (*afaves*) in commission than is permitted by the army list. There seems no end to the irregularities committed by "legality."

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 15th hints very strongly that the Jacobins refused to take part in the public demonstration of the 12th in honor of the Misiones award. The Jacobins, however, were not missed.

—Is the minister of interior aware of the long time which it takes for a petition to go from Dr. José da Silveira to his office? Is the port health inspector privileged to suppress representations as well as to quarantine ships?

—The *Journal* of Saturday hears that Gen. Ewerton Quadros is to be disciplined for the terms employed in the "order of the day" with which he passed the command of the military school to his successor. The *legatistas* are not distinguishing themselves for discipline.

—The widow of one of the officers shot without trial at Santa Catharina, Col. Caldeira de Andrade, presented a formal denunciation against the author of the crime, to President Prudente de Moraes on the 16th inst. This will probably arouse no anxiety in the mind of Col. Moreira Cesar.

—A telegram from Washington says that when Minister Zehalloz read the Brazilian argument on the Misiones boundary question, he said that the decision could not have been otherwise. He admitted that Barão do Rio Branco had presented documentary proofs of which the Argentine commission had no knowledge.

—The *Gazeta de Notícias* of the 16th announced that the resignation of Dr. Victorino Monteiro as minister to Uruguay had been accepted on the preceding day. If now Dr. Fernando Albott could be induced to follow his colleague's example, possibly some hopes might be entertained of a solution of the Rio Grande quarrel.

—We have yet seen no evidence whatever that the deaths on the cattle steamers at Ilha Grande were caused by cholera. Is there any evidence as to the cause of these deaths? Are there any medical certificates as to the cause of death? Were the patients seen by any physician? Were there any post mortem examinations made?

—On the 14th inst. the faculty of the Gymnasio Nacional resolved by a nearly unanimous vote, there being but one dissenting vote, to ask for the reinstatement of Alfred Alexander as professor of English in that school. It will be remembered that Prof. Alexander was dismissed by the Peixoto government because of a treacherous denunciation, which was not even investigated.

—Ah! this is as it should be! On the morning of the 16th some thieves broke into an eating-house in Rua Haddock Lobo and stole 40 tins of butter. That's the kind of stealing we like to hear of! The man who steals the butter sold in this city as food, is a public benefactor, and we doubt not our friend Agostini will be delighted to publish his portrait in *Don Quixote*.

—There is a business house in Buenos Aires which annually gives the cash receipts of its anniversary day (1st February) to charitable institutions of English-speaking nationalities. This year the receipts resulted in two cheques of \$61.30 each, which were sent to the British Hospital and to the British and American Benevolent Society. This is a very good practice, and we trust it will be copied here in Rio de Janeiro.

—The *Paiz* of Sunday has done us the honor to again repeat a statement made in this paper in September, 1893, in regard to the danger which we run from anarchy and pillage in case the remnants of organized government are withdrawn. The incidents of the past eighteen months fully support the statement made. It is even worse than we foresaw, for we never dreamed that educated men would do what was done later on in Santa Catharina, Paraná, Minas, Sergipe, Rio de Janeiro, and other places. We are much nearer our original savage state than we imagined.

—According to a Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th one of the illustrated papers of that city had grossly caricatured President Cleveland and Brazil because of the Misiones award. In our opinion, no one need feel offended at this. So low and immoral and vulgar are the so-called humorous illustrated papers of that city, papers of the *Don Quixote* class, that it is a recommendation to have their enmity. They respect nothing, they caricature everything. They are grossly indecent, vulgar and malicious, and they seek to please only the lowest tastes of the people.

—It is said that on the occasion when Dias Jacaré was attacked last month, Decolletano Martyr was on the same tram and escaped a beating by taking refuge in the house of — a Portuguese. After eluding that nationality so scandalously, Decolletano should have taken his punishment like a man rather than seek safety from those he had injured.

—The prefect of this city, Dr. Furquim Werneck, declined to have anything to do with the popular manifestation on the 12th inst., because he saw in it a Sebastianist revenge against the great republican statesman, his eminent chief Quintino Bocayuva. The award in favor of Brazil will stand however, and Quintino's division of the disputed territory will not be made!

—The adjutant-general has recently issued an order prohibiting "lunches" in the quarters. These lunches are generally diverted into political manifestations, or are used as opportunities for pronouncing discourses not always consistent with discipline. The abuse of the custom has now led to its suppression, and gives the *Paiz* one more opportunity to criticise the government.

—Great Cesar! On the 15th it was telegraphed from Buenos Aires that General Mitre will shortly visit General Roca! Think of it! Mitre is going to visit Roca! Compromise and intrigue are to have a little talk between themselves and fix up a course of action for the future. The two men who represent in themselves much of the shame and discredit which now burdens Argentina are to meet! And some idiotic newsgatherer thinks it of sufficient importance to be cabled all over the world!

—At 10 o'clock p.m. on the 16th an assassination occurred in a low drinking place in the Rua da Saude, where a "Happy Bill" (African), Samuel Cleary (Englishman) and John Kelly (American) were spending a social hour. A hot dispute finally put an end to their good-fellowship, and then a fight began. Having a knife, Happy Bill proceeded to use it on his companions, and with the result that Cleary was killed on the spot, and Kelly so badly wounded that he was removed to the Hospital, where he will probably die. The assassin was captured.

—The *Journal* told us the other day that about two thousand millions of matches are consumed every day in Europe alone. In Germany, where the greatest quantity is consumed, the average is 12 matches a day, or just double the number in France. It is a pity Brazil was not included in the computation, for we are sure that a very high average belongs to this country. From what we see about us, a large percentage of the population does nothing but smoke cigarettes, and we have seen from six to ten matches consumed in lighting one measly little cigarette.

—The Misiones decision is a *sorte grande* for the cable companies as well as a victory for Brazil. It must also be a revelation at Washington, where such an avalanche of felicitations was never before experienced. There may have been a dozen congratulatory telegrams when the Alabama award was pronounced, and even those excited but little attention in the press. Here in Brazil, however, everybody seems to be exchanging telegraphic congratulations about the Misiones award, and hundreds of laudatory dispatches have been sent over the cables to Washington.

—A short time since a merchant of Rua Senador Pompeu had something over 3,000\$ stolen from his desk. He called in the police and the result was the discovery of a party of lads who had effected the theft for the purpose of providing themselves with clothes, etc., suitable for carnival. The leader of the group was a boy only 13 years of age, and with him were associated seven others, all minors. They had already spent a part of the cash. A reform school should be provided for such young criminals, where they should be taught some trade and industrious habits.

—The minister of war has ordered the arrest of Lieut. Col. Barreiros, Capt. Dias Monteiro and Lieut. Cardoni, of a national guard regiment of field artillery, as the authors of the barbarous floggings of a soldier named Manoel Pereira, causing his death. The circumstances show so horrible a brutality in the treatment of this soldier, that the government can not condone the crime without becoming responsible for the continuation of these barbarous punishments. The man was really whipped to death, and the officers responsible for it should be severely punished.

—It is hardly creditable to the authorities and inhabitants of this city that its zoological garden can be maintained only by pandering to the vice of gambling. An admission to the garden provides the visitor a coupon which in turn gives him some sort of a chance in a public drawing of the names of animals. This of course draws a crowd of idle and vicious fellows, whose only interest in the place is that of the drawing. These crowds of rowdies are a nuisance to the neighborhood and a serious annoyance to the quiet people who ride on the tramcars running out to Villa Isabel, where the garden is located. It is a discredit to the city that such a scandal should be permitted.

—There was a brutal fight at the Villa Isabel tramway station on Sunday between employes and the passengers of a crowded train who had solicited the drivers to relieve their discomfort. The company's employes not only refused this very reasonable request, but finally ran the overcrowded train into the station where about 50 employes set upon the passengers with sticks and clubs. The passengers were of the class which patronizes the Villa Isabel zoological gardens, and were likewise spoiling for a fight. Several persons were injured, one seriously. We trust the *Paiz* will take note of these incidents, as they are trifling proofs of the truth of the statement we made about the character of certain classes in this city.

—Accidents on the railways and tramways are becoming distressingly frequent. Why not make the companies pecuniarily responsible for damages? Of course the government would be treated like a company in such a case, and would have to pay for the negligence of its servants.

—At 9 o'clock on the evening of the 15th an employe of the Central railway was attacked and stabbed at the suburban station of Sampaio. He was able to come into the city, having a bad cut on the abdomen. A physician, Dr. Nery de Carvalho, was called in, but refused to do anything for the man until the police had been advised. The following day, at what hour is not stated, the police officials appeared and then medical relief was permitted—but it was then too late. The man died at 10 o'clock on the night of the 16th. This is another instance of the brutal inhumanity of the police regulation which forbids relief until a police official has taken his notes.

—An old subscriber writes to us as follows in regard to postoffice abuses:—"In the *Journal do Commercio* of the 14th inst. there are complaints brought forward once again about the dilatory and slovenly mode of serving persons who wish to buy stamps, especially on mail days. As there are some six pigeon-holes in each of the two departments downstairs, there is no reason why six intelligent officials can not be supplied to serve behind them, instead of only three very stupid and dilatory ones to wait upon a crowd. Only a few days ago one of the most important members of the English colony had to wait 20 minutes to purchase a few stamps. Is this not a disgrace for the principal postoffice in Brazil? The next member of the same colony had to wait some 10 minutes pressed against the perspiring bodies (mostly covered with vests only) of such bearers of letters, parcels and newspapers as had been employed by diverse firms here to do this dirty but what should be clean and pleasant task of 'buying stamps, posting letters, etc.' We sincerely hope that the postmaster-general will give attention to this, and also to the slovenly and unintelligible way that receipts for registered letters and parcels are written, and so oblige the long-suffering public of Rio de Janeiro."

## BUSINESS NOTES

—We are indebted to Messrs. Romhauer & Co. for wall calendars, handsomely lithographed, for the current year.

—The government has celebrated a contract with Messrs. Haupt Biehn & Co. of this city for a large supply of gunpowder.

—The minister of finance has conceded permission to the Lamby company to import bottles, etc., for the mineral waters of that place free import duties.

—It was stated in the daily papers of the 16th that Dr. Silva Costa had applied to the courts for a judicial liquidation of the Lloyd Brasileiro company. Perhaps it will not be necessary to consult Rangel Pestana this time.

—The *Journal do Brasil* hears that the government will cancel orders placed in Europe to an aggregate of Rs. 60,000,000\$. It is to be hoped that the *Journal* is not misinformed. A few steps of this character will do more to re-establish confidence than volumes of patriotic promises.

—The federal prosecuting attorney at Bahia has begun legal proceedings against the manager of the firm of Boving & Schroeter, and certain accomplices in the custom-house there, for the attempt to ship coffee without having paid the duties, which was detected in November last.

—Advices from Bahia state that *farrinha de mandioca* has become excessively dear in many localities in that state, the price recently going up to 280 reis per litre. The high cost of food is causing much anxiety in that state. The remedy, we would like to say, is to work more and talk politics less.

—The directors of the Lloyd Brasileiro issued a circular to the chiefs of its different branches on January 28th, stating that the financial condition of the company is not prosperous, and that it can meet its obligations only through the greatest economy. They therefore recommended that no expense should be incurred which can possibly be postponed.

—The municipal council of S. João d'El-Rey, Minas Geraes, is asking for tenders for waterworks, drainage, paving and improving the banks of the stream flowing through the town. Proposals for lighting the town by electricity are also submitted, likewise the removal of an obstacle on the town's various repairs and improvements on the town hall. But—where is the money to come from?

—We are glad to note that the chief of police is at last investigating the complaints as to street obstructions in Rua de S. Bento and Largo da Prahia. It should be noted, in this respect, that another outlet is urgently needed for the Saude district. The removal of the marine arsenal would be the best solution of this problem, and it is to be hoped that the government will soon be able to make the change.

—It is worthy of note that the Argentine government has terminated the Bieckert concession for a direct cable to the African coast, via Ascension island, because of the inability of the grantee to raise the necessary capital, and is now favoring a new concession. This is one of the results of the agitation here in favor of the government's acquisition of the Western and Brazilian cables. The Argentines will not be willing to use a line owned by the Brazilian government.



## List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 18th February, 1895.

Nationality	NAME	Tons.	Master	Entered	From	Consignees
American	Ship Moses B. Tower	607	Phelps	Dec. 8	Cape Verde	To order
do.	Ship City of Montreal	1117	Greene	Jan. 30	New York	To order
do.	Ship C. Southard Hulbert	130	Southard	Jan. 25	New York	Wilson & Co.
do.	Ship Glad Tidings	616	Myers			
Argentine	Ship Felix	137	Silva	Jan. 5	Santos	To order
Austrian	Ship Josef	490	Braz	Dec. 8	Marseilles	C. F. Keller & Co.
Brazilian	Ship Tweeddale	1403	Menzie	Nov. 30	Hankow	Wilson & Co.
do.	Ship Castor	1951	Mitchell	Dec. 12	Newcastle	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
do.	Ship Royal F. E.	2628	Cooper	15	Hull	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
do.	Ship Lemnie Hurdl	1325	Mc Laughlin	15	New York	Quayle, Davidson & Co.
do.	Ship King Alfred	1240	Giffiths	19	Hankow	Wilson, Ritchie & Co.
do.	Ship Superbia	1390	Williams	24	Hankow	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Muel y Don	1635	Stans	24	Hankow	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
do.	Ship Company of Angkor	785	Lewis	25	Rangoon	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Noddichum	1033	Haus	25	Rangoon	Herman Smith & Co.
do.	Ship Janet Cunningham	1033	Haus	25	Rangoon	To order
do.	Ship Langierne	1780	Spence	25	Cadiz	To order
do.	Ship Stanley	2103	Kiger	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Zuleika	2225	Meridith	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Dominica	1929	Chalmers	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Crodella	2101	W. Wilson	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Mervin	1477	Jeff	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Kyaline	1477	Bernard	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Pict. Christie	1848	Haus	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Snowdrop	1401	Haus	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Jane Russell	1477	Jeff	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Lowther Castle	1781	Lockhart	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Tringate	1401	Komet	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Keltin	1401	Williams	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Union	1875	Brand	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Maiden City	1797	Murray	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Ciccieth Castle	1877	Phry	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Alexander Yates	1580	Brannan	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Erin's Isle	1715	Dixon	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Pohna	771	Murray	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Bids	312	Gordon	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Birman Wood	2263	Smith	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Flora	976	Olson	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Scammel Brothers	1219	Alie	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Corroquia	1126	Alexander	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Zingara	174	Le Bloq	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship White Wing	350	Gord	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Mervin	1477	Jeff	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Blythwood	1007	Dixon	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Banshire	899	Pitchard	25	Hull	Legg, Innes & Co.
Danish	Ship Union	140	Ankersen	Jan. 9	Hamburg	Walter Christensen & Co.
do.	Ship Faro	227	Mortensen	Feb. 16	San Nicolas	Gustavo & Co.
German	Ship Fritz Reuter	1476	Hansen	Dec. 25	Cadiz	Behn Meyer & Co.
do.	Ship Charles Dickens	1231	Schitt	27	do	Wilson & Co.
do.	Ship Brillant	1161	Kessel	Jan. 1	do	Wilson & Co.
do.	Ship Kio	1597	Wittm	12	do	Wilson & Co.
do.	Ship Frederik	1401	Nilsen	22	Panama	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Varna	487	Lithgens	23	Guthenburg	C. G. C. e Industria
do.	Ship Godesfroy	331	Jock	Feb. 6	Parahyba	C. W. Gross & Co.
Norwegian	Ship Solveig	206	Andersen	May 4	Macahé	To order
do.	Ship Mannija	472	Rustensen	Nov. 25	Antwerp	C. G. C. e Industria
do.	Ship Laid	392	Kandem	Dec. 25	Antwerp	To order
do.	Ship Frode	254	Kandem	25	Antwerp	To order
do.	Ship Phos	1529	Johnston	25	Cadiz	Behn Meyer & Co.
do.	Ship Rædd	539	Jonsson	25	Hankow	To order
do.	Ship Carl Velt	1791	Olson	25	Hankow	Henry Stoltz & Co.
do.	Ship Prince Amadeus	2500	Steen	25	Cadiz	Brazilian Coal & Co.
do.	Ship Vig	291	Larsen	25	Menei	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Nidman	305	Leverson	25	Antwerp	Brazilian Coal & Co.
do.	Ship Frank Carville	1401	Nilsen	25	Cadiz	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Albatross	313	Ommundsen	30	Macao	O'Brien, Maia & Co.
do.	Ship Lina	272	Shalesen	30	Montevideo	Legg, Innes & Co.
do.	Ship Victoria	272	Gillessen	Feb. 7	Buenos Aires	Legg, Innes & Co.
Portuguese	Ship Fernanda	755	Oliveira	Jan. 25	Valencia	Macedo Junior & Co.
do.	Ship Magalhães	395	Souza	Feb. 4	Oporto	J. J. G. e Industria
do.	Ship Vaz da Gama	430	Teles	9	do	C. G. C. e Industria
do.	Ship Agis	159	Almeida	14	Arcadj	C. G. C. e Industria
Russian	Ship Paul	741	Johnsen	Feb. 2	Hankow	Helm Stoltz & Co.
Swedish	Ship Carl Hendrich	1067	Sevanstron	Dec. 28	Cadiz	Brazilian Coal & Co.
do.	Ship Anna Sofia	497	Lodm	Jan. 27	Rosario	Helm Stoltz & Co.
do.	Ship Nordstjernan	683	Andvall	Feb. 2	Hankow	Helm Stoltz & Co.
do.	Ship Albert Ehrenstern	557	Bertson	2	Westernick	To order

N.B. The letter D on the margin indicates that the ship has been dispatched.

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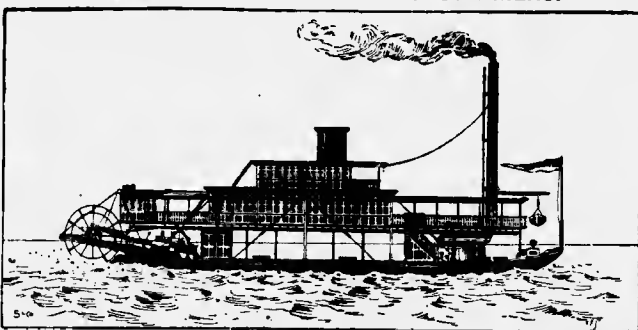
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